Aug. 15, 1961 W. F. O'HANLON, JR 2,995,870

REGLET AND COUNTERFLASHING

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FIG. 1.

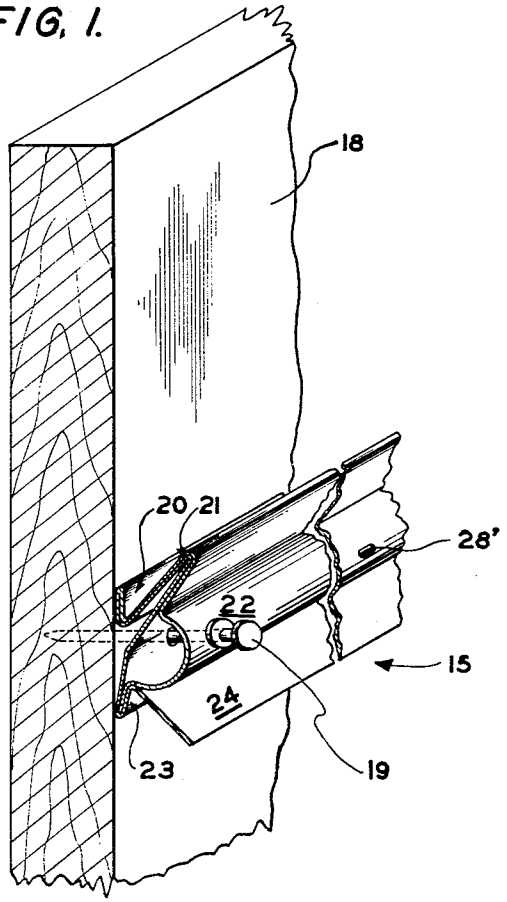
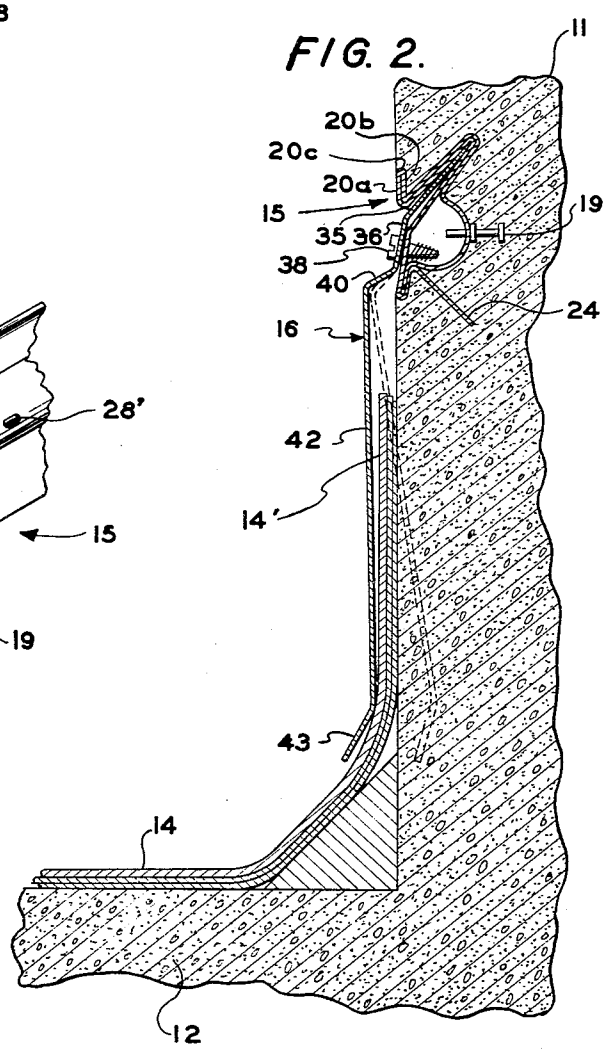


FIG. 2.



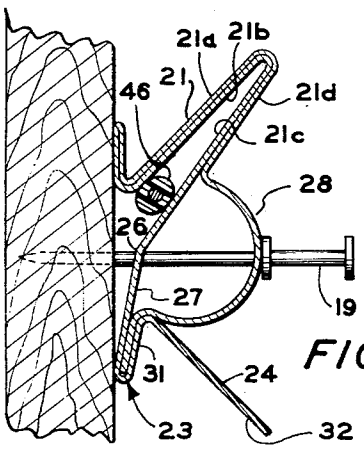


FIG. 3.

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FIG. 4.

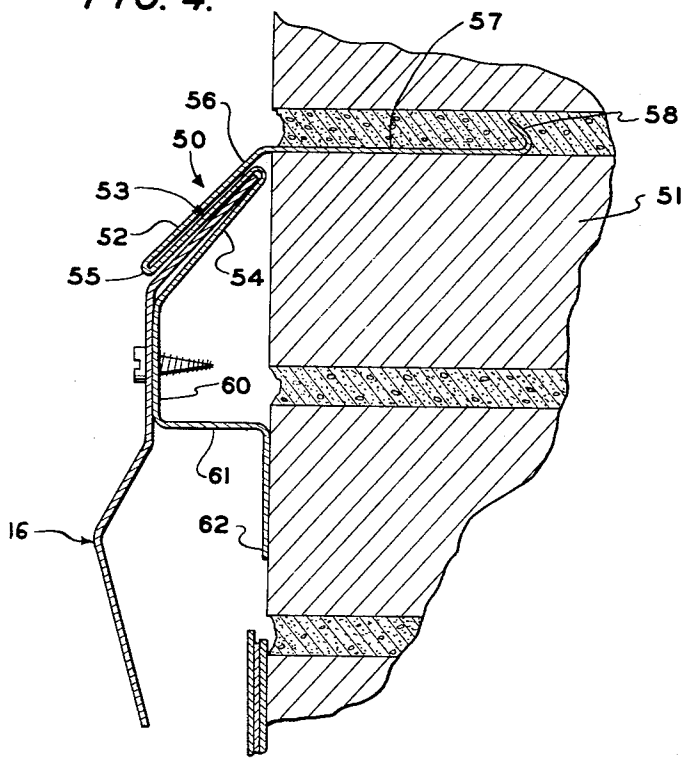
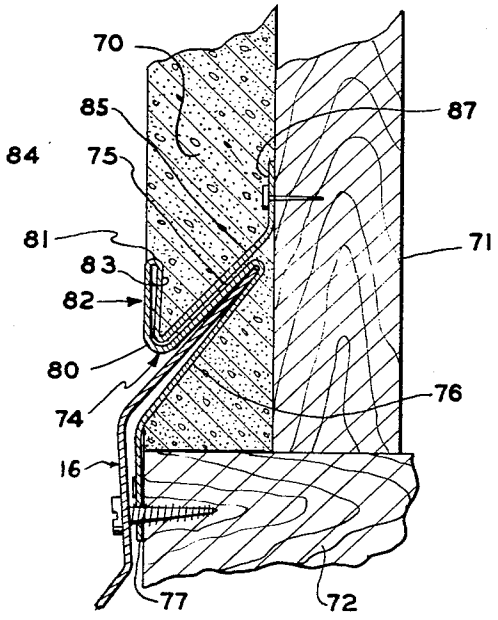


FIG. 5.



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REGLET AND COUNTERFLASHING

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3 Claims. (Cl. 50—47)

This invention has to do with flashing reglets and counterflashing such as used on parapets and other walls surrounding deck and roof areas for the purpose of providing a weather-tight joint between the wall and roofing paper or the like covering the deck or roof area.

In conventional roof construction roofing paper over the roofing surface is turned up at its margins to lie against the marginal wall surrounding the roof area. In order to cover the exposed upturned edges of the roofing paper and form a weather-tight joint it is common to provide a reglet or flashing member embedded in the material of the wall (usually concrete or masonry) which subsequently receives a counterflashing member which extends down over the upturned roofing paper. While there have been many types of reglets designed and in use, a difficulty common to most such reglets is that they are subject to being filled with concrete at the time the wall is cast making it necessary later to clean out this unwanted material before the counterflashing can be installed. In this connection the reglet is nailed to the inside of the wooden form. Subsequently the form is filled with concrete which is vibrated and tamped. In many cases careless workmen allow the tools used for this purpose to strike and damage the reglet. Also, the act of vibrating the concrete itself tends to cause the concrete to seep through any cracks and fill all voids with the result that the concrete often works between the form wall and the reglet into the groove or channel into which the counterflashing is later inserted.

Another contributing factor to the disadvantages of reglets heretofore used is the fact that in nailing the reglets to the form the reglets are often deformed sufficiently to permit the seepage of the concrete between the reglet and the form into the portion of the reglet from which the concrete should be excluded.

An object of the invention is to provide a novel reglet flashing member and counterflashing construction which overcomes the above-noted disadvantages of flashing members heretofore used.

A further object of the invention is to provide a novel form of reglet which can be readily nailed to the wooden form and which, when nailed in place, is designed to prevent concrete gaining access to the counterflashing-receiving portion thereof facing the form.

Another object is to provide a novel relatively rigid reglet designed to withstand the blows of careless workmen in tamping and vibrating the concrete in the form without being damaged. In this connection it is an object to provide a reglet which includes a double-walled construction throughout the portions of the device which normally require protection against damage.

A further object is to provide a novel reglet flashing designed to be nailed to the form which is constructed in a manner to withstand the force of a hammer blow without damage or deformation. In this connection it is an object to provide a device having a cell-like or tubular central bridging portion which adds rigidity to the device and provides a unique nailing portion and a portion to which the counterflashing can be secured by screws.

A further object is to provide novel means for preventing access of concrete into the counterflashing-receiving portion of the device and which may be used for stripping clear any thin sheet of concrete which may overlie the entrance to the reentrant counterflashing-receiving channel portion of the device after the forms have been removed.

Still another object is to provide a reglet and counterflashing construction wherein the reglet and counterflashing are so designed that the counterflashing is held under spring tension against the upturned margin of the roofing paper which it covers.

A still further object is to provide a novel modified form of reglet for use with a masonry wall and another for use with a plaster wall.

Referring to the drawing:

FIG. 1 is a fragmentary sectional view showing a reglet flashing member embodying the invention attached to a wooden form member;

FIG. 2 is a fragmentary sectional view showing a roof and parapet or surrounding wall of concrete with the reglet fo FIG. 1 embedded in the wall and a counterflashing associated therewith covering the upturned margin of roofing paper;

FIG. 3 is a sectional view of the reglet of FIG. 1 showing auxiliary means for preventing ingress of cement into the counterflashing-receiving portion of the device;

FIG. 4 is a fragmentary sectional view of a masonry wall and modified form of reglet member attached thereto; and

FIG. 5 is a fragmentary sectional view of a stucco or plaster wall and a further modified reglet member attached thereto.

More particularly describing the invention, the reglet flashing shown in FIGS. 1, 2 and 3 is particularly designed for incorporation into a cement or concrete wall such as that designated **11** bounding a roof or deck **12** provided with a waterproof multilayer roofing paper or the like **14**. The margins of the paper are turned up along the inner side of the wall as indicated at **14'**. The reglet flashing of the invention is generally designated by numeral **15** and the counterflashing by numeral **16**.

In FIG. 1 I show a wooden board **18** which may be assumed to be one wall of a wooden form in which the concrete wall **11** is cast. The reglet is attached to the form by means of conventional double-headed nails **19**. In FIG. 2 the reglet is shown embedded in the concrete of the wall **11** after the form has been removed and a portion of the nail **19** clipped off. In FIG. 2 the counterflashing **16** is shown attached to the reglet.

Referring now in more detail to the construction of the reglet member, this is formed from a single piece of sheet metal, such as galvanized iron, copper, aluminum or the like of a suitable gauge commonly used in the trade. This sheet metal member is bent or formed to provide an upper mounting flange **20**, a downwardly opening, upwardly inclined counterflashing-receiving channel section **21**, a central tubular section **22**, a lower mounting flange **23**, and a downwardly and rearwardly inclined anchor flange **24**.

It should be noted that the elongated stiff body of sheet metal is longitudinally folded and/or bent so that the upper mounting flange **20** is of double-wall thickness with the two walls **20*a*** and **20*b*** juxtaposed and connected by a bend **20*c***. This is also true of the reentrant channel section **21** which has an upper portion formed by walls **21*a*** and **21*b*** and a lower portion formed by walls **21*c*** and **21*d***.

The channel section **21** is formed with downwardly diverging walls so that the opening thereinto has a greater cross-sectional area than other portions of the space between the walls. The wall **21*c*** of the channel section extends to a point **26** where it forms an obtuse angle with a lower wall **27**. The wall **21*d*** stops short of the bend or fold point **26** and connects with a rearwardly projecting convex or rounded bridging wall **28** which, in conjunction with the lower portion of wall **21*c*** and upper

portion of wall 27, defines the tubular section 22 through which nails 19 are driven to secure the device to the wooden form. In this connection, the wall 28 may be provided with a plurality of spaced holes 28' for the reception of nails. It is unnecessary to provide holes in the forward wall portion of the tubular section.

The wall 27 in conjunction with a continuation thereof, designated 31, forms a mounting flange of U-shape in cross section into which the lower margin of the wall 28 is received. The three walls thus make up the lower mounting flange which is generally designated by numeral 23. A continuation 32 of wall 31 forms the downwarly and rearwardly inclined anchor flange 24.

For use in combination with the reglet 15, I provide a counterflashing 16. This includes an upper marginal portion 35 which is rearwardly inclined and adapted to be received in the space within the channel section 21 of the reglet. Below this is a somewhat less inclined mounting section 36 through which metal fastener screws 38 are provided at intervals for securing the counterflashing to the reglet. Beneath the section 36 is a short inclined section 40 and below this is a main section 42 which terminates at its lower margin in an outwardly inclined portion 43.

As appears from FIG. 2, the upturned marginal portions 14' of the roofing paper 14 or the like are received between the main body 42 of the counterflashing and the wall. It is one of the features of my invention that the angle between the main portion 42 and the portion 35 which is received in the channel section of the reglet, is such that the counterflashing must be sprung outwardly in order to install it with the result that it is constantly resiliently urged against the roofing paper. The normal position of the counterflashing is shown in broken lines in FIG. 2. Thus the counterflashing securely contacts the roofing paper and insures a weathertight joint.

It sometimes happens that a thin sheet of the finer particles of concrete works down between the form wall 18 and the reglet so that when the form is removed this sheet covers the entrance to the channel section. If a flexible rope or coated wire 46 is inserted in the channel section as shown in FIG. 3 before the reglet is nailed to the form, the wire may be pulled out readily after the forms have been removed to clear the opening to the channel section 21.

In FIG. 4 I show a modified form of reglet, designated 50, which is intended for use in connection with a masonry wall, designated 51. This reglet also is formed of sheet metal, and it includes a main channel section 52 formed by the walls 53 and 54. The wall 53 is continued by a reverse bend 55 to form an inclined wall 56 which terminates in the horizontal wall 57. The latter has a forwardly and upwardly extending anchor flange 58.

Below the channel section 53 the wall 54 merges into a straight section 60 which is substantially vertical, and this in turn is connected to a rearwardly extending horizontal section 61. The lower portion of the device is formed by a vertical mounting flange 62 formed as a continuation of wall 61.

In the use of the device the counterflashing previously shown and described is inserted in the channel section 51 and the counterflashing secured in place by means of metal fastener screws which may be made to pass through the wall 60.

In FIG. 5 I show a reglet designed for use in connection with a plaster wall. Here the wall is shown as comprising a plaster coating 70 associated with wooden members 71 and 72. The reglet has a channel section 74 for receiving the counterflashing. This is made up of an upper wall 75 and a lower wall 76. The latter is joined to a lower mounting flange wall 77 which provides for securing the lower end of the device to member 71, as by nails.

The upper portion of the device is bent at 80 and again at 81 to form a double-walled, upwardly projecting mounting flange 82. The rear wall 83 of this is connected by a bend 84 with an upwardly and rearwardly inclined wall section 85 which terminates above and beyond the channel section 74 in a vertical mounting flange 87. Nails may be used for securing this to the member 73.

In the use of the device the counterflashing is received in the channel section 74 and is secured in place by screws 90 which may be driven into the member 72.

Although I have shown and described preferred forms of my invention, I contemplate that various modifications and changes may be made therein without departing from the invention, the scope of which is indicated by the following claims.

I claim:

1. A flashing reglet comprising an elongated stiff body of sheet metal folded longitudinally to provide along the edges thereof upwardly and downwardly extending masonry wall mounting flanges, the intermediate portion of said body extending rearwardly and upwardly from its connection with said flanges and providing therebetween a reentrant channel to receive one edge portion of a counterflashing between the spaced walls thereof, and an elongated rearwardly projecting tubular wall portion underlying a portion of the lower wall of said channel and connected thereto and to a portion of said downwardly extending flange in spaced bridging relation to the connection therebetween.

2. The structure as recited in claim 1 in which said body of sheet metal is folded upon itself to provide a double wall structure, and wherein said tubular wall portion comprises one wall of said double wall structure.

3. The structure as recited in claim 2 in which an end of said double wall structure is rearwardly inclined from said downwardly extending flange to provide a wall anchor, and an end of said tubular wall portion extending between the walls of said downwardly extending flange to provide a triple wall structure adjoining said tubular wall portion.

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